PRICES .- For our virtues no doubt-it can't be for our sins-for we are very virtuous people, we are compelled to pay higher prices here, on an average, than the population of any other city or town in the Confederacy, or out of it. Gold comes down in Richmond, goods fall elsewhere, provisions decline in Augusta, as we learn from the papers there. With us the cry is upward and onward-the motto is excelsior! We said some time ago that we were an enterprising people here and hereabouts, and we are,-very enterprising. Peqple who have anything to sell here ask higher than people anywhere else, and people who have to buy any thing have to pay higher.

per pound, and the market well supplied. Pork the same. Corn \$13 per bushel. "Corn meal \$14 to \$15 per bushel, and other things in proportion-tor instance, . eggs, \$2 to \$2,25 per dozen ; Irish potatoes, \$12 to \$15 per bushel; sugar, \$6 to \$7 per pound; calicoes, \$5 on this, Thursday evening, March 17th, 1864, to conto \$7 per yard. Our people know something of prices sult together in reference to the condition of public afhere. Let them compare them with these. Nay, we know that prices in the besieged, bombarded city of the devastated Valley of Virginia-anywhere on earth, tary. in fact, are lower than they are here. We are a patient and a long-suffering, yea, a much suffering people, but patience is about "played out." It has ceased to be a virtue. Is it not time to look around for some kind of Messrs. Jas. Fulton and J. W. Thempson, and Dr. remedy in a fair way?

There is very little army news from any quarter, but the dreadful note of preparation goes on upon all sides, foreshadowing an early opening of the most active and important campaign of the war.

All that we can hear, verbally or otherwise, gives us the cheering assurance that our armies are in better condition than ever before—their ranks recruited, their discipline perfected, their spirits magnificent, and their health unexampled.

There are all sorts of rumours and speculations in reference to anticipated changes of front both on our side and on the side of the enemy. Many of these are mere speculations, and therefore not worth mentioning. If any of them are more, or we have good reason to believe that they are more, then the more reason still why we should not refer to them. It is evident, however, that within a few weeks-say three or four-the curtain will begin to rise, and the grand drama of the tary re-enlistment for the war. campaign will open. God send it to be the last act and to close with a favourable denouement!

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR SOLDIERS' ORadditions have been made to this list, and hope this will be the soldiers, but simple provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have been made to this list, and hope this will go forward. It is to do good permanently, and for the enemy in the field. time-being it cheers our soldiers to know that those ed to meet and repet the advances of the invading foe, who are in civil walks are "devising liberal things" for and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or pothem and for their families

the Bank of Wilmington. All who have not paid will factious opposition to the Confederate administration, or please attend to it, so that the whole amount may be to the acts of the confederate Congress. funded before 1st of April.

been banded to us by a friend, Mr. Joshua Jackson, and chaerin obedie co. •an exile from New Orkacs. It is issued in the form of a circular, and so far as we know, has not before ap- ful in promoting clasensions in our flate and in endeavourpeared in the papers. We trust that its tone of cheerfulness and determination may bring hope and courage | That such a gitators, whether figuring in so-called " peace to the down-trodden and much enduring people of the Crescent City, and that the time may soon come when are wholly anworthy the support of a people jealous of they shall inclosed it welcomes back to New Orleans their rights and intolerant of the least suspicion of treason. then they shall indeed " welcome back to New Orleans the sons and daughters of the South :"

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHERVEPORT, LA. To the Citizens of New Orleans

I greet you as the Governor of Louisiana. Your trials and your troubles are well known, and your patriotic conduct fully appreciated by the Execu ive of your State. Do not be despondent. Do not despair; but rather let the fires of patriotism burn brightly at every fireside, for in a few short months you shall be free. You have been despoiled and robbed, and basely insulted. Every indignity that a brutal, unprincipled and vindictive foe could invent, has been heaped upon you. Bear your persecutions as did you farthers before you, and herve your hearts for the coming hour. Our people are flocking to the army in every direction, and when the spring campaign opens, half a million of gallant Confederate soldiers will strike for liberty and independence. Citizens of New Orleans! Be true to yourselves, and your State will be true to you. Spurn all propositions for compromises of any kind-spit upon the insulting proposal for a lastard State Government. your own counsels-do your duty and bide your time-you amble and resolutions, and supported his motion briefly shall be free! The heted tyrants who lord it over you but with much force and effect. The motion being put now-who daily insuit you without remorse, and rob you without shame-these accursed villians-this crew of this ves and murderers, will yet receive their reward." Ladies of "When the spring time comes, gentle ladies," you will see the "grey coats" again, and then you shall we come back are the treasure of on th. Oh! be not weary in well doing! -cheer up the desponding. Be kind to our prisoners who are languishing in the wretched cells of the enemy. You will receive the undying gratitude of your country, and in Heaven above will be crowned among the angels of the

HENRY W. ALLEN, Gov. State of Louisiana.

CORRECTION .- The following telegraphic item in Thursday's Journal puzzled us, as no doubt it puzzled our readers :- "Dalton, March 16th, 1864 .- General Polk had a " Joe," to attend Sunday School. grand drill of his corps to day." It should have been Genfrom the chice.

## Fire Last Night.

Last evening about half-past seven o'clock, a fire broke | citation commenced. out in wooden building on Seventh Street, between Market and Dock Street, occupied as a Wheelwright Shop by | lar lessons and afterwards turned towards Joe. SAM HOOPER, a free negro. The Wheelwright Shop, with an adjoining Blacksmith Shop, and some small outhouses were destroyed. We have no estimate of the amount of | ing calf. loss. The buildings destroyed, were, we should think, of very little value .- Ddily Journal, 18th.

Opposition .- Some "destructive" influence, we suppose, started quite a fire just at the time for the assembling of the meeting last night, at the Court House .-The bell that ought to have rung the call for the meeting sounded the alarm for the fire. The crowd that was bound for the Court House was diverted by the glare of the conflagration, so that the organization of the meeting did not take place until considerably after the hour appointed, and the attendance was less full than it would otherwise have been. The feeling of the meeting, however, was in unison with that of the community, and the action of the meeting no doubt the teacher, in an expostulating tone of voice. represents truly the sentiment of the people of the county, irrespective of fermer differences. Where there is on. a marked unison of feeling, there can be little or no political excitement, and without the stimulus of ex- was again " stuck id," Joe thundered out, a still highcitement or novelty, public meetings are seldem largely | er elevation in his body. attended. People are satisfied with what is done, without exerting themselves to give their personal attendance. - Daily Journal, 18th.

officers who reached Richmond on Tuesday from the North. Among them are the following from Carolina: Col. LEV-ENTHORPE, 11th Regt. N. C. T.; Lieut. Col. EDWARD CANT WELL, - N. C. Cavalry; Major A. D. CREEDUP, 47th Regt. N. C. T.; Captain A. S. CLOUD, 16th Regt. N. C. T.; First Lieut. R. KEOUGH, 66th Regt. N. C. T.; L. J. BENDY, a citizen of North Carolina.

soldiers from captivity, and especially where, as in the has been induced to abandon the prosecution, from mocases of Cols. LEVENTHORFK and CANTWELL, we have enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with the parties. The natural inference is, that somebody has paid b's costs and return of all will be hailed by many friends.

Snow .- As we supposed, snow fell this week to the Northward of us and perhaps in the interior. A letter from Kinston, dated on the 16th, says that snow fell the night before, to the depth of two inches.

Liverpool Prices,

We are indebted to the courses of a mercantile house here for copies of private letters and circulars from Liver. pool, giving the ruling rates of cotton, tobacco and naval stores at that place on the 1st and 12th of February, 1-61. A letter of the 12th says:

the best prospects of profit to blockade runners. Naval Stores are steady. Spirits Turpentine in barrels 80 shilling per cwt. Resin 26 chillings to 36 shillings for

Estimated stock of Cotton in Liverpool: FFB. 12TH, 1964 FEB 12TH 1963. #35 660

TOBACCO QUOTATI No. FIE IST : hing have to pay higher.

The Augusta Chronicle quotes beef at \$1,40 to \$2

Rock the Rock the

For the Journal. WILMINGTON, March 17th, 1864. Pursuant to public notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County assembled at the Court House. fairs in the Confederacy at large, and in the State of er, but as registered boods, not negotiable by delivery, North Carolina in particular.

On motion, John D. Pewers, E.q., was called to the partment. Charleston, in the refugee-overrun city of Columbia, in | Chair, and Thos II. Hardin requested to act as Secre-At the request of the Chair the objects of the meet-

ing were explained by Col. E. D. Hall, in a few perti-On further motion, a Committee of three, consisting

HANSON F. MURPHY was appointed to prepare :esofutions for the action of the meeting. The Committee after having retired for consultation reported through its chairman, Mr. Fulton, the fol-

lowing preample and resolutions :-WHEREAS, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consulta- notes as such. tion upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; AND WHEREAS, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are and reissued It is to return to the government by

in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence. Be it therefore, Resolved, That we a persion of the people of New Banover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the issue. Such is the scheme-to issue no new notes, but ustness of our cause, and relying open the aid and protecion of Divine Providence, do hereny renew cur vows of

fidelity to our country, plodging to it all that we have and all that we are.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, their redemption, and their coupons receivable in paywho have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader; who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were becesears) by their volundemand for the coupens. Yet the bonds are highly pri

Rescived. That it is the bounder duty of every man, wo-

this trying crisis of our late. Resolved. That to do this, not only should means be freely furnished to the Government, and supplies for warded to

Resolved. That all our energies and abilities are requir litical equabiles. That we deprecate and condemn all for taxes will be paid in the 4 per cent. bonds, except partizan agitation, whether its ostensible object is the Dr. DEEMS informs us that the list still continues at | calling of a State Convention for purposes which may be treasonable and are at least doubtful, or the getting up of

Resolved. That while we treely a knowledge that neither the Confederate Executive nor Congress are perfect, of the various denominations have been issued. Again, Remove the sharp and fretting edges which wear we yet have the follest confidence in the ability and integ-The following copy of an address by Governor At. rity of President Davis, and the honesty and patriotism of LEN of Louisiana to the Citizens of New Orleans, has Congress, and will give to the administration of the one a not forced in by downright necessity. We will supcordial support, and to the acts of the other a fair trial pose a case, however:

Resolved. That we have no sympathy with the political agitators and demogagues who have been but too successing to deceive our people and alletate their affections from their own cause and the cause of the whole south .meetings," or otherwise formating discontent and fadocing desertion, have many grave effences to active for, and Resolved. That, desirous of peace and harmony at h me. we have been auxious to see the election for Governor o North Carolina pass over quietly this year, by the re-election of Governor Varce without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the e-sential question of main taining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being widing, for the sake of former differences and forget all mevious divisions. Resolved, That for these reas us we still desire the reelection of Governor Vance, while the course of his present competitor, Mr. Holden, as the leaser and embodiment of

political disaffection in the State seems to us to preclude Resolved, That in our opinion the loyal Scuthern people of the State should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in principle are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitators-no covert advocates of re-construc-

tion or a peace on-any-terms, should receive their support ELI W. HALL, E-q moved the adoption of the pre-

by the chair, was passed unanimous'y. The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to New Orleans, God Almighty bless you and sustain you in the Chairman and Secretary, and the Secretary direct will issue \$250,000 000 of the new notes, paying them all your trials-may Heaven guard you and protect you - | ed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Wil- | to holders of the old notes. mington Daily Journal, with a request that they be It will have as resen cos the right to issue two thirds to New Orleans the sons and drughters of Louisiana. You published, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Car- of the amount withdrawn from circulation-say \$216,linian, and the Releigh Confederate be requested to 000,000.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. JOHN D. POWERS, Chairman. THOMAS H. HARD'N, Secretary.

A Hacy Skerch. A few days since, some reguish boys, in a town not a thousand miles from the capitol of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N-, or as he was generally called,

Joe was an overgrown, half-witled, prolane lad, and uary 1, 1865. eral Hoop. We thought it strange that General Polk the boys anticipated considerable fun-but the various should be at Dalton, or if so, that the fact should be questions propounded to him were so readily and cor. \$100,000,000, together with the old currency not fund and your faithful guardianship earns for you the admipublished. Yet so it was in the despatch as sent to us rectly answered that no one could for a moment sup- ed-passing at the ratio of 2 for 3-say \$150,000,000 | ration of your Government, and is hailed by the plaupose that he was not versed in theological lore.

The teacher first questioned the class on their regu-" My friend, who made the world that we inhabit ?"

"Who made the world that we inhabit?" into his (Joe's) pants about hine isches below the orna-

mental buttons on his coat. "God Almighty," answered Joe, in an elevated tone, at the same time rising to his feet. "That is correct" replied the teacher, "but it is

not necessary that you should rise in answerig; a sitting posture is just as weh." Joe was seated and the entechism proceeded.

" Who died to save the world?" The pin was again inserted.

"Jesus Christ!" in a louder tone than before, again rising to his feet. "That is correct, but do not manifest so much feel-

ing; do be a little more reserved in your manners, said After Joe had caimed down the examination went "What will be the doom of all wicked men?" wis

" Hell and damnation !" " My young friend, you give the answers to all the

questions, but while you are here we wish you to be more mild in your words. Do, if you can, restrain The Petersburg Express gives a list of the Confederate your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope to your

PALMERSTON DIVORCE CASE -The London correspondent

the Philadelphia luquirer says : The Palmerston Divorce Case has received its quietus, the plaintiff having withdrawn from the further prosecution of his suit, and in such a manner that Lord Paimerston We are pleased to hear of the return of any officers or been made with Lord Palmerston, and that, although he given a satisfactory compensation for his injured honor, and, although the complaisant judge declared that Lord men left to Palmerston left the court without an imputation upon his livelihood. character, there are very few people in London who do sot believe that his lo. dship's money has been the means of his escape from at kast a very unpleasant campaign in

From the Bichmond Enquirer. THE PINASCIAL SYSTEM ADOPTED BY CON-

The general idea of the scheme is to reduce the currepey and k (p it within tourd), on the one band, and. at the same time provide for large necessary govern-Cotton is steady, M ddling American being now queted ment expendi ur s by a system of combined t xation

at about 27d. per pound. This article seems to held out and the ding. To accomplish this ears, taxation is heavy and funding compulsory, to a large extent, and not a little tension used wien it is not a tually compulsory. Upon that large portion of care day on composed of \$100 bills. the tore is ab clate. These are taxed 331/2 per cent. on 1st April, and 10 per cent per month afterwards until funded. The original tax of 331/2 per cent., however, exhausts the compulsion used as regards bills of less denominations Por, although a tax of 100 per cent. is in o ed January, 1, 1865, the bills meanwhile are exchang able for the new issue, without further loss by taxation. 'the on y effect of the exchange, therefore, is to ensure the reaching of all the old bills by the tax, and also public c avenience in using bills whose face shall correctly represent their value.

Not only is taxation used, but another equally strin gent force is applied in the refusal to receive bills for

The 7.30 notes are, by the latter means, retired from The new bonds, usu d to absorb currency, might themselves become part of circulation. To prevent this but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury De-

The call certificates are dealt with, as the currency which they would command.

Such are the stringent means adopted for retiring and reducing the circulation. To keep it down, as well as bring it down, it is proyided that all laws authorizing the issue of treasury notes are repeal d. Only notes issued in exchange for those previou ly outstanding can be issued at all. And, by the terms of the Funding Act, only two dollars of

new can be issued for three dollars of old bills. The aggregate of new currency, when all issued, canot, therefore, exceed two thirds of the volume of th old currency-considering only the non interest-hearing | December 31st, 1863, worth 75 or 80 cents. Other ar-

This currency by being turted over and over, is to support the gover: mut There is, donothess, more than enough for the purpose, if it can be brought back heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate S'ates taxation and loans, and be reissued from time to time. Taxes paid in kind bring back none into the treasury, but these require none to be paid out. Taxes paid in

make the substitutes for old notes suffice. The provision made her loops consists in the author ity conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 6 per cent untaxed bonds, with a specific pledge for luck. ment of export and im ort duries. Unfortunately, the blockade, for the time being, prevents any particular vileged and valuable The resources of the government, therefore, will be:

payment of taxes. 3 Notes let t to government on the &c. new 6 per cent. bonds.

returned to holders in exchange for the old. Notes received in payment of taxes for the year 1864 will buy more than the whole. will be few, and not enlarge government resources much; such as are paid in kind.

third on the times We have no accurate means of knowing what amounts

it is all conject unal what am unt will be tunded of bills

Suppo				s an	d t	u in	Marc	h, 1864 —
\$100 bi 50s, 20s		- Si		1	(A)			200,000,00
5s, Under	•	•	æ( 1	•	٠.	٠.	٠.,	5,000,00 5,000,00
Total n 7,30,	en-in	teres	t bea	rirg.	ē			700,000,00 125,000,00
Total c			G				*	825,000 06

Of the foregoing, the 7.303 are withdrawn from circulation from the date of the passage of the act, leaving were welcomed on their arrival in this city on Tuesday. seven hundred millions of non-interest bearing notes. We may safely consider that all the \$100 bills, (save per cent. tax. Suppose the funding to be as follows:

	\$100 bills	200 000 000
9	50s, 20s, 10s converted into 4 per cents,	50 000 000
1	Do. to avoid 33 j per cent. tax,	50,000.000
	5s to avoid 33\frac{1}{2} tax,	25 000,000
	Total withdrawn from circulation,	325 600 000
	Leaving subject to tax of 3 }	375,000 000
1	Original circulation,	700,000,000
9	The treesury, in exchange for these \$	375,000.00

And also the tax, (over the tithe tax,) paid in 1864,

in money. And for all other expenses, it would depend on lorns derived from the six per cent. bonds, and the agreements of contractors to accept six per cent certificates.

It would be an interesting problem to endeavor to ascertain the probable amount of the currency outstanding at several dates through the year 1864say 1st of April, May, June, July, October, and Jan

It will touch bottom April I, when only \$5 bills, at more, will constitute currency. However, the issue of dits of your grateful countrymen. Joe was duly ushered in end placed on a settee in new notes in exchange for the o'd will then be very front of one on which his friends were seated, and re- rapid. By June 1, the new notes will largely have taken the place of the old, making circulation, say \$300, 000 000; but her a reduction will be made by taxa- a bloody field. You will follow it again with no less tion. Woe be to him we o has not provided four per enthusiasm, as each day makes it more precious, and cent. bonds to pay taxes withal, for currency will be sheds a new radiance on its bright folds. To the spirit

Just as he was probably about to answer the ques- In July, the \$5 will have disappeared largely. Peo- arms and nerve your hearts to a resistance that sylvania avenue the other day, relating a "little story" question whether it is wiser to fund or to pay the 331/3 soldiers have awaited your coming with painper cent. tax. Soon two-thirds of the \$5s issued will ful anxiety. They will welcome you with open arms. reappear in new currency.

> the dates fixed for the 33 1/4 tax. The election will your sufferings with the generosity with which their have been made before that time, and, if not taken at prisoners have been treated at our hands, and, though par, the bonds will hardly be taken at what is virtual. you have felt, many times, this broad distinction, you iy 50 per cent. premium-i. e., 150 of old currency for responded to the sentiment of your comrades at home,

In January, 1865, a large batch of taxes fall due. tegether so great as might, at first sight, be supposed. est pitch of martial enthusiasm by accounts of their came along and asked the use of it for a lecture. The greatest abundance of currency would be outstand- glorious deeds in your absence. Together you will be ing at the time contracts due at the close of the year stimulated to renewed exertion until you plant our

The foregoing gives a general view of the currency enduring peace. (Applause.) the subject now up for consideration, and as the pin scheme actually adopted. It is ingenious and has You will find your families suffering less than you away with his life, he'd be too smart to think of com- lasses. numerous good points. It is to be remarked, however, have been led to suppose. You will find much of our ing back again." that the effect upon existing obligations (contrated be- territory devastated, but the people still true to the fore the act, to be discharged atted April 1, 1864, or spirit of '76. (Applause.) You will find the old State about the succession. even before,) is disastrous to the debtor-say, for ex. of Virginia, baring her bosom to the storm, with lion-

ample, upon rents, hire and the like contracts. As an illustration of its effects upon socie y, it may be observed that it has rendered necessary an extra session of the Georgia Legislature, to adapt taxation session of the Republican ticket, asserted, as a reason why the office should be given to him, that he had made shown in behalf of the Republican ticket, asserted, as a reason why the office should be given to him, that he had made Elliott was long confined in a Spanish prison.

of men with each other.

instances where one of these females, whose income is principally derived from stock, received last year \$324 for her stock; this year the tax upon it is \$675, ac tually bringing her largely in debt. In another case. last year's income was \$348, and the tex upon it this Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, year \$725. In yet another the income was \$1,512 and the tax will be \$2,310. All these parties held their stock at the beginning of the war, and their only crime was in not speculating in it. We know another man, of large means, who has invested liberally in Confedera toonds, and whose tax on stocks will exceed the in-

come derived from them last year by \$10,000. Be it remembered, also, that banks (which means the stockholders of barke) and railroads have invested in Confederate bonds more largely than any other persors, natural or artificial, and the discrimination appears yet more ungracious.

At present valuation the tax on many stocks greatly exceeds the entire income derived from them - requiring actual sale of part to pay the excess of tax over dividends. When we consider that much of the stock is held by females, widows, orphans, charities, unrepresented people, and helpless, without votes or the right to sit in legislative assemblies, and, therefore, the peculiar objects of the care of every just State, we must expra-s our amazement at this feature of the tax billwhether the result of indifference to their rights or ignoral ce of them.

The income from milroad and bank stocks has ad vanced nominally, on an average, about two-fold to three-fold, by mere virtue of depreciation. The produe s of agriculture sell, on average, from six to tenfold old prices.

The disparity between the support derived from them is yet greater. For the agriculturist gets the necessaries of life from his farm, but board has advanced eight or ten fold, and clothing twenty-fold, while dividends have advanced one-fourth or one-eighth as much, railroads especially are going to wreck rapidly.

One other leature of hardship is in the provision fixing the valuation of land, negroes, cotton and tobacco, at the prices paid for them—a hard case on very ty. Maryland. It will be seen that it propounds a rule lost my apple overboard! many purcha ers.

Another is in the tax on profits. The profis made in 1863 were mostly nominal—the mere expression of the depreciation of the currency .-Cotton was worth January 1st, 1863, 15 to 20 cents cles kept pace with it in great measure. The purchaser who bought in January at 18 cents, and sold in December at 36, would have nominally gained 100 per cent., and actually lost in depreciated currency about 200-or in actual values about one-half his in-

These inequalities are by no means essential to the scheme. They are blemishes and incumbrances, which, currency furnish the government with currency for re- if they were necessary, ought to have defeated it. But the proper policy was, if it was designed to put a heavier tax on speculators, to reach them by some direct means, and not by such a scatter shot as injured all bystand is, innecent alike of blame and of good

It might be a matter of some interest to speculate upon the relative value of: 1st. The new currency, as scaled two for three. 2 The new 4 per cent. bonds, untaxed this year, and with tax paying privilege. 3. be accepted. Discretion and leniency will be used to—
The new 6 per cent. bonds—untaxable, and receivable wards all persons who comply with this order; and Camp Finnegan. The other was brought into Jack—
wards all persons who comply with this order; and man and chi'd in the Confederacy to do all that his in their power to support the army and an tain the Government in Light J. The issue of \$2 of new notes for \$3 of old notes ex
The resources of the government, therefore, will be:

for import and export taxes.

The 7 30 notes; and any information will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to sonville, where, at twenty minutes' notice, a scaffold ont the convergence of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to some of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to some of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to some of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to some of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to some of the government in the formation will readily be given by applying to s changed for 4 per cent. bonds. 2 Notes received in the 5 per cent. tax-- as well as ordinary rotes, bonds,

For some time scarcity of money will well nigh lock The notes exchanged for the new issue will not form up commerce. But prices will more rapidly adjust lant men who have left their homes to confront the public part of government resources, as the new notes, will be themselves to the change than in the beginning of the revolution. Probably the two-thirds of currency left.

Inequality of burdens in taxation is no necessary part of the congressional scheme. It is to be hoped that the approaching Congress will promptly rectify Therefore, government will be dependent, first, on one or two leatures of flagrant injustice. Aside from two thirds of the amount funded; second, on loans, and these the tax bill has numerous points of merit. The country has been clamoring for taxation. It has it now. None too high, he wever, were it only equal .against certain interests unfairly. Make the scale uniform--do not whip stockledders with scorpions while iming at speculators—and the country will bear with fortitude, though not without grouns, the burdens of war taxation-convinced of their necessity and willing to pay the price of lib rty.

ONERS\_SPEACH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th says: We were unable yesterday, for want of space, to present the speeches with which our returned prisoners

We give the details to-day. When the large crowd of returned soldiers and citisome stray bills by accident,) will be withdrawn. Also | zens had reached the Capital Square, a halt was made at union among ourselves to waive, for the present, at least, all that enough bills will be converted into four per cent. | the Washington Monument. President Davis then bonds to pay the mem y taxes o'1864 Many of the made his appearance among the returned soldiers, and 100s will be used, however, in purchasing bot ds for tax | was received by them with rapturous cheers and wavpurposes; so that of 50s, 20s and 10s there will be ing of ha's. In response to the gameral wish the Presifewer withdrawn for that purpose. Again : There may dent took a position on the Washington Monument him from receiving the support of any true friend of the be some of the money funded rather than pay the 331/3 and addressed the returned soldiers, who crowded around him with eeger desire to hear what he had to

PRE IDENT DAVIS' SPEECH. The President says: Friends and fellow-soldiers: I welcome you to your

native la d. When I have beard of the sufferings you have endured, and the indignities to which you have been subjected while helpless prisoners of cruel captors, my heart has yearned for you with a father's deep sympathy and effectionate solicitude; it has burned with indignation at your wrongs; but it has also pulsated with an un speakable pride and exultation at the fortitude you have evinced under the severest trials, the integrity you have preserved amid the most insidious temptations, and the calm trust you have never ceased to repose in the righteousness of your country's cause. (Cheers.)

his battle flag in his bosom, and possessed it through a | coin : long captivity, until the proud moment arrived when standing on the deck of a Confederate vessel, he gave its folds, amid the cheers of his comrades, once more to the light of his native skies. (Applause.) With a no less jealous care, through the long wear; months of a vile imprisonment, you have kept entwined around your heart of hearts an unfading love of that sacred emblem,

You have passed through many bitter trials. You know there are many more in store for you. You have followed that flag with unfaltering s eps, on many "Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expir- scarce-relatively, and tax viva based on the supposi- that has carried you forward to so many heights of tion it is superabundant. It will be hard to get money victory in the part, will be added the inspiration of new wrongs and outrages, that will strengthen your You will tell them, by the camp fires, of the We may expect very little funding, however, after horrors of your long captivity. You will contrast were to be discharged, perhaps the best time for en- banner on the heights of Southern Independence and the long-faced Millerite. deck it with the rich fruite and fragrant flowers of an

heart and eagle-eye, defiant as ever. So long as she

The tax falls with undue severity upon holders of borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is coln, with a twinkle of his eye. is technically relieved from all responsibility. The affair has been a curious one. The plaintiff alleges that he has been "settled with," but avers that no compromise has strikes with terrible severity upon a most innocent and ing to bed. This will smooth the skin when the crupjoint stock of every sort. Doubtless Congress aimed to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and has been induced to abandon the prosecution, from mo-tives satisfactory to himself he could and would have prov-ed all his allegations if he had gone on. Or course the natural inference is, that somebody has paid b's costs and stock as trustee or agent for several females—we know pletely cured it they follow these directions.

## TELEGRAPHIC

by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District mathematical defidition of the straight line-length of Georgia.

Reports of the Press Association.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT OF GEN. LEE. OBANGE C. H., March 18th, 18'4. All quiet in front to-day. The enemy still hold the old picket limits. The reads are in good condition .-Weather pleasant.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 18th, 1863. Nothing of interest has transpired here for two or three days. A gentleman recently returned from the North states that it is understood there that the bulk of gold in Senate was to legalize the act.

at prices obtained at last sale. Stocks were generally ferer, "couldn't you just give me a line to Colonel -lower. Gold opened at a half advance, but closed at a about it, just one line?" "Ha, ha, ha!" responded half decline.

The flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow.

Churches.

FROM TUNNELL HILL-ALL QUIET. DALTON, Ga., March 18, 1864.

are unfavorable for an engagement at an early day. Division drills are still the order of the day. An interesting revival is going on in the various

From the National Intelligencer.

"Discretion and Lentency," The following is a copy of a handbill, prefaced with a spreadcagle and printed in displayed tygography, which has been sent to us by a citizen of Talbot Counof conduct according to which "discretion and lenien cy" will be graciously exercised by the military toward a portion of the people of Maryland. In a gov- of officers who some time ago used to loiter about the ernment of laws such a style of language would be im. Washington Hotels, and he is reported to have repossible and inconceivable, but in a government of marked to a member of Congress : "These fellows and men it is a natural and familar dialect, though some- the Congressmen do vex me sorely.' thing very alien to the ancient and traditional habits

of the American people. If such proclamations are allowed to be issued in this country, it is evident that Congress cannot too soon subject he had on his mind by ludicrous allusions. propose to the States to amend the Constitution in the words suggested by Mr. Sumner : " Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and of each State or Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the to the Capitol." law, so that no person can hold another as his slave." "TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY -All persons owning able-bodied male slaves are requested to report them to these headquarters, and all persons com- to Florida, says: plying with this order will, on presenting them, receive a receipt and descriptive list in duplicate, on which document they will receive pay from the General Gov- mitted a rape on a white woman. Three of them were ernment. None but young and sound men are of ser- taken on Wednesday and tried by a drumhead court

> Lieut. J. C. VANDERHOCF, "U.S. Army, Recruiting Officer, " Talbot County, Md.

"Easton, December 26, 1863." Queen Victoria.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer indulges in the following complaint of Queen Victoria's "excessiveness of grief:"

nouncements in the usual Government organs having appeared down to the latest moment, the neighborhood of adherence to the bogus Confederacy, and no sentiment understand that this was the day which the Queen had which are simply absurd and groundless." THE RECEPTION OF TIME RETURNED PRIS- fixed upon for her formal re-entrance into public life, and it had also been officially heralded abroad that she would personally hold all the levees and drawing rooms

Her patriotic and enthusiastic subjects, however, dal had come to her house, and demanded entrance .had all their labor, and submitted to all their incon- Her husband was a refugee in Atlanta, Ga., and in veniences to no purpose. The Queen did not make this state of dependence she summoned all her courage her appearance, and the evening papers contained a and refused the Yankee entrance, telling him if he enparagraph to the effect that the Prince and Princess of tered she would kill him. Thinking he would intimi-Wales would hold the levees and drawing rooms, as date her, he dared to force the door open, when Mrs. A her Majesty is "still unequal to the performance of true to her threat, shot him with a gun, killing him in State ceremonies, and her Majesty's physicians have stantly.

declared that any such exertion would be prejudicial to After this the Yankee officer in command at Win-

her Majesty's health. Not equal to the task of State ceremonies! Why, oless me, she is known to eat like a trooper and drink her stout like any English matron in the land. At his uile footsteps. We are intimately acquainted with this moment she will outweigh and outwalk nine-tenths Mrs. Arlege, and record this act to her praise. Verof the American ladies who never had an ailment, ily, the spirit of our people in down trodden Tennessee moral or mental. The fact is, it is her whim, and the is not conquered.—Winchester Bulletan. people have indulged her in it so long that she seems to fancy their patience inexhaustible. Possibly she may, ere long, find out her mistake, for there has been a general grumbling for the last two days that portends no good to her royal person. It is certain, however, that the Queen can exert berself when she is disposed, and that she has done so on a very recent occasion is no secret, although the endeavor to keep it so led to one rather amusing occurrence.

JOKES AND STORIES OF LINCOLN. The New York Evening Post publishes the first electioncering document of the season, in the shape of a A color-bearer among you, when captured, secreted | collection of "racy little jokes and stories," by Abe Lin- eral views of both the gentlemen, and the honor should

PRESIDENTIAL PUNS.

Mr. Lincoln, in his bappier moments, is not always reminded of a 'little story," but often indulges in a veritable joke. One of the latest reported in his remark when he found himself attacked by the varioloid. He had recently been very much worried by people seeking constantly making. It is not sufficient that some emifavors. "Well," said he, when the contagious disease nent astronomer at Cambridge should discover a comet was coming on him, "I've got something now that I can give to everybody." About the time when there per month, but Prof. Tyndall must state that the was considerable grumbling as to the delay in forwarding to the troops the money due them, a Western paymaster, in full major's attire, was one day in tro luced at stop, the heat it would create would be sufficient to republic reception. "Being here, Mr. Lincoln," said be, "I thought I'd call and pay my respects." From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President. complaints of the soldiers," responded the President,

'I guess that's ab ut all any of you do pay.' It is told by a general correspondent, who is proba-bly "reliable," that Mr. Lincoln was walking up Penntion, one of the boys seated behind him inserted a pin ple will then act more advisedly on the decision of the nothing can overcome in the future. Your brother to Secretary Seward, when the latter called his attention to a new sign bearing the name of "T. R. Strong." "Ha!" says old Abe, his countenance lighting up with a peculiar smile, "T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger." Seward smiled, but made no reply. We don't know how he could reply after so atrocious a thing as that.

> A STORY CONCERNING A SECOND TERM. A gentleman, it is said, some time ago hinted to the President that it was deemed quite settled that he would that we must never forget what is due ourselves as a accept a re-nomination for his present office, whereupon beat, and distributed them through a range of two hun-In October and the fall, the tithes will be coming in. civilized people, though the enemy have nothing to Mr. Lincoln was reminded of a story of Jesse Dubois, dred miles in Illinois, so as to ascertain the kind of soil claim. Your words will excite them to an unconquer- out in Illinois. Jesse, State Auditor, had charge of and climate best adapted to their growth. The result The fluctuations of currency, perhaps, will not be at able determination. They will arouse you to the high- the State House at Springfield. An itinerant preacher is said to have been most gratifying.

> > "O bosh," retorted Uncle Jesse, testily, "I guess if

This, Mr. Lincoln said, was very much the case As a further elucidation of Mr. Lincoln's estimate of

for office of more than ordinary pretentions called upon York city against the Spanish Main, he, with others,

Skin Diseases .- For some eruptions on the face | "You made me President, did you," said Mr. Lin-" I think I did," said the applicant.

"Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," replied the President, and closed the discussion

CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT PERSONALY. Some one was smoking in the presence of the Presibut is now, as it was then, the investment of prudent the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour dent, and complimented him on having no vices, neithmen left to their widows and orphans as a means of of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing er drinking nor smoking. "That is a doubtless comit in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and pliment," answered the President. " I recollect being Its effect upon many cannot be characterized in any then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who once outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting beother way than as monstrous. A man happens to hold are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be com- side me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices

grunted out, "It's my experience the folks who have no vices have plagued few virtues."

The President is rather vain of his height, but one day, a young man called on him who was certainly three inches taller than the former; he was like the Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District | without breadth. "Really," said Mr. Lincoln, "I must look up to you : if you ever get into a deep place you ought to be able to wade out." That reminds us of the story told of Mr. Lincoln somewhere when a crowd called him out. He came out with his wife on the balconv (who is somewhat below medium height) and made the following " brief remarks."-"Here I am, and here is Mrs. Lincoln. That's the long and short of

A REBUKE TO PECPLE ASKING TRIVIAL FAVORS. A Virginia farmer, not over patriotic, probably, importuned the President to use his influence to have a claim for damage done to his farm by soldiers considerthe Yankee Treasury was not long since sold to keep down ed immediately. "Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. the premium. The object of the bill lately passed by the Lincoln blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I considered individual cases, I should find enough for At auction to-day Confederate Bonds, long dates, sold twenty Presidents!" " But," said the persevering suf-Old Abe, " you remind me of old Jock Chase, out in Illinois" At this time the crowd huddled forward to his ten. "You see, Jock-I knew him like a brotherused to be a lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober, and the best raftsman on the river .-All remains quiet beyond Tunnell Hill, and appearances It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago, to take the logs over the rapids; but he was skilful with a raft and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamboat was put on, and Jock-he's dead now, poor fellow-was made a captain of her. He always used to take the wheel going through the rapids. One day, when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jock's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat tail and hailed him with, "Say Mister Captain' I wish you'd jest stop your boat a minute-I'v

CONCERNING CONGRESSMEN.

It is stated that he was much disgusted at the crowd

Another member of Congress was conversing with the President, and was somewhat annoyed by the President's propensity to divert attention from the serious "Mr. Lincolo," said be, "I think you would have your joke if you were within a mile of hell." "Yes," said the President, "that is about the distance

HANGING NEGROES AT JACKSONVILLE .- A correspondent of the New York Herald, with the expedition

"One day last week a party of four negroes belonging to one of the colored regiments in Florida, comvice to the Government, and none but this class will martial. They were convicted, sentenced to be hung. was erected, the troops called out, the citizens notified and he had shared the righteous fate of his fellows .-The body was allowed to remain twenty-four hours before being cut down. General Saymour characteristically sent up the proceedings of the court for General Gillmore's approval, with an endorsement on the back that the sentence had been carried into effect.

SPIRIT OF OUR PRISONERS AT THE NORTH -- In The Queen has been recently making a fresh display speaking of Confederate prisoners, the New York of her weaknessess, either real or affected. It had been | Herald says : " As a general rule, the prisoners seem for some time understood that her Majesty would open Lappy and contented. There are but few, if any, that the session in person, and no contradiction of the gen- would subscribe to the President's amnesty. Two eral belief (a belief founded on at least semi official an- only have done so, and these have been sent away. On the Parliament Houses, and the usual route of the royal of a contrary nature is permitted among them. The procession were througed with anxious spectators, many | two mentioned as subscribing allegiance to the Federal whom waited for hours in the hope of getting a ral Government had a narrow escape from assassingglimpse of the sovereign, whose face even has not been tion at the hands of their fellow-prisoners, rendering seen by a thousand people in England during the last their removal necessary. Stories have been set affoat, twenty six months. The country has been given to of a large and growing Union sentiment among them,

We learn that Mrs. Arlege, wife of Tilman Arlege, whom we alluded to in our editorial yesterday, recently killed a Yankee in Winchester, Tennessee. The van-

chester, had a guard of protection placed at Mrs. A's house, and to his credit be it said justified her in killing the fiend who endeavored to pollute her house with

THE CHAMPIONS OF A FREE PRESS .- The Macon Confederate punningly asserts that "Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, is the gentleman who gave the political Cock Robins, who wished to curtail the liberties of the press, their quietus. The present liberal and satisfactory section in the Military Bill, relating to the press, is reported to be owing to the exertions of the Senator from Louisiana." We have been advised by a Richmond correspondent, says the Knoxville Register, that we chiefly owe our immunity from conscription to the exertions of Hon. Mr. Swan, a Representative from Tennessee. Perhaps the press is indebted to the libbe divided between them.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

says an old proverb, and in this case it seems the Swan and the Sparrow were of the "same feather." It is horrible to think what discoveries science is

weight of this earth's such, and the velocity with which it moves so great, that if it should suddenly generated by the blow would be equal to that developed by the combustion of five worlds of solid carbon. Sugar.-It is stated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper that, when the navigation of the Mississippi closed, the Yankees took immediate steps to supply a substitut

for the sugar which the Western States had usually procured by that route, and it is estimated that 5,000. 000 gallons of sorghum syrup were produced in the West last year. They are endeavoring to find a mode of refining sugar from the syrup, in which they will doubtless succeed. Besides this, the Yankee government procured from Europe, last spring, seeds of the various kinds of sugar

Beef sugar is said to be the most important crop in

"On what subject?" asked Jesse.

"On the second coming of our Saviour," answered against 9,000 tons having been produced in 1861 against 9,000 tons in 1830. In all Europe, 200,000 tons, worth \$40,000,000, were made in 1861.

These facts may serve as hints to some of the Confedour Saviour had ever been to Springfield, and had got erate States, in this time of scarcity of sugar and mo-

DEATH .- Mr. John M. Elliott, the oldest printer in the United States, died at his residence in Jersey City on the 21st ult. He was the only survivor of the cel-Presidential honors, a story is told of how a supplicant ebrated Miranda expedition, fitted out in 1804 in New having been involved into the affair by representations that they were going to New Orleans as printers. Mr.

When may a horse pe said to be dislike a man? When

MARRIED.

he can't bear him.

of D. W. Russell, on Brown Sound, Onslow county, Mr. SOLOMON GORNTO to Miss CARRIE WARD, all of DIED.

On the 14th of January, by A J Murrill, Esq., at the house

He said nothing, smoking for some time, and then years, 8 months and 7 days.

On Bean Marsh, Duplin County, Sunday, 28th ult., of in-flamation of the brain, JESSE SWINSON, Esq., aged 65